

U N I O

Politico-Poetico-Foco-Seria.

Written in the latter end of the year 1703: and afterwards, as occasion offered, very much enlarged, in severall Paragraphs.

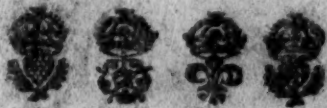
By [the] Author

OF

TRIPATRIARCHICON

Andrew Symson A.M.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur. Virgil.



Edinburgb. Printed by the Author. 1706

O I N U

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

UNIO Politico-Poetico-Foco- Seria.

Some say, Our States men now are very willing
To melt two Six-pences into a Shilling,
Both parties, as I'm told, being very bent
Upon an Union, and are well content
('Tis said so at the least) there should be one,
But for the manner how it should be done,
They nether are, nor can be yet, agreed;
In such affairs as this, they must proceed
With greatest Caution and Deliberation,
Or else there can't be a just Annexation.



This is not only the discourse o'th' Town,
But of the Countrey too: for ev'ry Clown,
As Tom, and Jack, and Dick, and Will, and Wat,
Talk of an Union; tho' they don't know what.
The very Women too, when at the fire
With Pot in hand, do earnestly enquire
Into the matter. *Bess, Meg, John and Kate*
Widely of it (tho' they think wisely) prate.
Mean while the wiser sort discourse thereon
More seriously; some of them *Pro*, some *Con*.

Being it is so, I see no reason why
I may not take the self same Liberty
As well as they, why may not I propose
My thoughts in Verse, as others theirs in prose?

Well then: I'm for an Union; and I pray
It may succeed, if in an equal way.
T'accomplish this the matters of Debate
May be reduc'd to four. As first, the State,
Or civil Government. The next shall be
The Law, to keep our Lives and Fortunes free.

A

The

The third is Traffick and Commerce, whereby
We encrease our wealth. The fourth's Church policy

To th^e first. The State or Civil Government
Must have one King, and one joint ~~Parliament~~
~~But~~ as to th^e members whereof't should consist
Some make a scruple, and to raise a mist,
Without just ground, as I suppose, for I
Can't see the hurt of Inequality.

Tho' I'm oppos'd by men of greater sense,
My Reason's founded on experience.

For sev'ral English shires of small account
(Compar'd with others) vastly do surmount
Them in their Deputies; and thus we see
Essex has eight and *Cornwall* fourtie three.
London tho' rich, wide, pop'lous, sends no more
Than four, and little *Windhillsea* sends two.
Yet *London* doth in every thing exceed
The other, much more than the *Nile* doth *Tweed*,
And yet for all these inequalities
I can't see where the disadvantage lyes.
The eight, the fourtie three, the two the four
By their conjunctive and united Pow'r,
When met together, always judge it best
For to advance the Common Interest.

If this experimental Argument
Will not prevall, I'll truly be content
(What more can be desir'd ?) That this affair
May be, if't can b^e adjusted to an hair.

Next; this new Modell'd Parliament must sit,
Both when and where the Monarch shall think fit:
No otherwise; if otherwise, he'l be
A Puifne Monarch, in *Epitome*;
And in all treaties look'd upon as such;
In Europe's scales not weighing very much.

Yet if the Monarch would but lend an Ear
To my advice (it will not cost him dear)

Which

Which if observ'd, I'm confident it wou'd
Tend to his ~~own~~ and to his Peoples good:
(The Pot-herb man doth oft times ~~break~~ good sense)
I'll giv't with the profoundest Reverence
Unto his Person, and his Character,
Which to all Governments I do prefer.

As polish'd Steel, disus'd, will gather Rust,
And neatest Chamber, if untwept, will Dust.
And finest Garden, if you don't suppress
The Weeds, ere long will turn t' a Wilderness.
So Cities, Countries, Courts, yea (which is sad)
The Court it self will grow from good to bad,
And, like a spreading Gangrene, quickly fall
From bad, to worse; from worse, to worst of all.
The Monarch's care cannot prevent the same)
(His informations being but manc and lame
Yet he (hard case!) doth most times bear the blame.

The Monarch then should call his Parliament
Once in a year or two. They'l soon present
A list of Grievances, yea and by whom
Committed, with the source from whence they come.
To prosecute the guilty they'l not fear
Tho' they Zanzummims or Goliabs were,
Or Sons of Anack, or proud Nimrods race,
Or Hector's, they'l oppose them face to face
Undauntedly; they'l never stand in awe
To take even raging Lions by the Paw:
Such as by Reason of their high Degree,
In lesser Courts oft times escape Scot-free.

The greatest Judge himself, if that he do
Transgress the Law, they will have at him too.
If his opinion, though requir'd, be found
(Even by themselves) to want a solid ground
Supported by the Law, they'l treat him so
That after that he'l never say or do
The like again, unless he mean to have

The

The name of Fool annex to theirs of Knave.
 Excise men, Toll-men, Poll-men, Tax-Collectors
 (As erst they did Monopoly projectors)
 They'll call them to account, and if they find
 They have malvers'd, or any ways purloin'd
 The publick stock, they will not be content
 With the stale answer. *Item, all is spent.*
 For if they cannot fully document it,
 They'll quickly make them sadly to repent it.

Moreover, should the greatest favourite
 Err in the least, by deed, by word, or writ,
 Or by advice, which they do apprehend
 (Though by some farr fetch'd consequence) may tend
 T' infringe their privilege or property,
 They'll very quickly raise an hue and Cry,
 Shall make the Monarch and the Kingdom hear
 The Noise thereof, even on their dearest Ear.

The Monarch must not with disdain reject
 This bitter Bill, which they with due respect
 Shall offer him ('twas Rehoboam's fate
 Which God avert) else he'll alienat
 His peoples Love, which he should greatly prize.
 For if he find but favour in their Eyes,
 He may compare with, yea excell by far,
 The great *Grand Seignior, Sophie, Xeriff, Czar.*

Shou'd now, half in a rage, a Courtier say;
 What! would you have a Sov'reign to obey?
 Suppose he can't in honour give consent
 To th' high demands of such a Parliament.
 Suppose that Equity would not allow
 To pass the Bill; what would you have him bow,
 And bend, and yield to them? what wou'd you have
 A Father grant what froward Children crave?
 And after that go begging to his grave?
 To one that argues thus, I thus reply,
 I've no such meaning in the least, not I,

For

For Kings should keep up their Authority.

But yet when ere a faithful Parliament
In all humility shall represent
Their list of Grievances, he then should pry
Into the Cause, th' Effect, the Remedy ;
Yea further mote, I think 'tis very fit
That he enquire into th' Effects of it.
Oft times in Maladies the like of these
The Remedy is worse than the Disease.

All things being duly ponder'd & 't being found
That they've a just, or too too just a ground
For their complaint, then he should grant their suit
Frankly and freely, with a *Le Roy Vaut*.
His doing so without delay or shift,
Will be esteem'd by them a double gift.
And they again, without the least Evasion,
Will pay him bravely at the next occasion.

Yet for all this, he should not still give way
To ev'ry thing that they or do, or say :
For they may be mistaken, and may be
Sometimes impos'd upon as well as he.
He therefore should take care t' have things made plain.
And should consider ov'r and ov'r again ;
And if he find it any ways infringe
His just Prerogative, or tend t' unhinge
The frame of Government, or seem t' unty
The Golden knot of noble Equity. }
Or minsh the Rules of Civil Policy,
If this be found, he ought to let them see
Their Error or mistake ; they will not be
Inflexible on this account, I hope,
Nor think themselves infallible like Pope.
For they are men of Reason, and of sense,
Of honour too. No doubt they will dispense
With their own judgement, and find out a way
To save their Credit by a long delay,

Which may Commence at latter *Lambmas* day.

Unless within the House there chance to be
Some male contents, suppose but two or three:
And such as they there formerly have been,
And may perhaps in times to come creep in,
A Vip'rous brood, who nothing less desire
Than *Salamander*-like to live i'th fire.
Whose whole imployment is to fill folks Ears,
With needless jealousies, and groundless fears;
Vile talking insects, that are nev'r content
With any frame or form of Government.
With airy notions crawling in their Brain,
Like little paddocks after summer Rain:
Well skill'd i'th opticks, and can magnify
A molehill, unto mountains in the Sky.
And with their Telescopes, even at high Noon,
Pretend to see small Atoms in the Moon;
Thus by their jargon they do much amuse
Well-meaning members, who, trepann'd, diffuse,
Not knowing what they do, the prompted notions
Unto their Neighbours; hence arise commotions
In the whole House, which put them out of Frame,
And this at length bursts forth into a Flame.

The Monarch's now concern'd to act his part,
Bestir himself, and use his utmost art
To stifle the debates. If's can't be don,
The best advice that I can fall upon
Is, presently before the matter come
T' a greater hight, to send them whole sale home
Unto their native air; 'tis like this may
Refrigerat the Blood, and help t' allay
Their former heats, and by degrees restore
Them to a better temper than before,
Which if it do, no doubt they will refrain
Their raving fits when they shall meet again!
But yet, if when recall'd, they shall begin

As they left off, by adding Sin to Sin:
If thus they do, immediately he must
(Or else I think he doth betray his trust
And bet' himself and people too unjust)
And *sans* delay, pronounce their Dissolution
Either in person or by Substitution.

Yet notwithstanding he would seem unjust
If upon this account he should disgust
All future Parliaments; for tho' that I
Do not pretend to skill in Prophecy,
Yet notwithstanding oftentimes I do
Find by Experience that my Guess prove true,
I therefore wish, and pray, and hope, and guess,
The next may want all male-contentedness:
The House it self, I hope, will have a care
That Salamanders may not nestle there.
And such like Parliaments are gallant things
For settling Kingdoms, and supporting Kings.

I've now discuss'd the *When*, and do allow
The surplusage in answer to the *How*:
And I suppose no man need be offended:
For what I've said is honestly intended,
And, to be plain, is levell'd equally
Against the hateful thing call'd tyranny
In one or more; and truly I aver
It hath been found sometimes at *Westminster*
As well as at *Whitehall*; and on my troth
I hate, disown, detest, abhor them both.

Next for the *Where*: For this I am content
With what the Monarch finds convenient:
Yet would I answer, were I ask'd at, *Where*?
Sometimes at *Tork*, sometimes at *Westminster*,
Sometimes at *Oxford*; tho' I think 'twere fit
The first united Parliament should sit
At *Edinburgh* in the first Summer season:
Condemn me not before you hear my Reason.

B

Should

Canons and Mortars with their Carriages,
 And Implements subservient to these:
 With hand Granado's for the Granadeers:
 Spades, Shovels, Mattocks for the Pioneers:
 With many other things, which verily
 I never saw or know, and therefore I
 May be excus'd: For truly, for my part
 I am a stranger to the bloody Art;
 And now I think it needless at the last
 To studie it, I also having past
 My Climate-rick, which may well debar
 (Supported also with my Character)
 Me from being sent or going unto War.

However, sure I am, these things will come,
 Being joyn'd together to a mighty Summ;
 Sith that the holding of Intelligence
 In time of Peace, comes to a vast Expence;
 Much more in time of War; Count but the Charge
 Of each, I'm sure, you'll find it pretty large.

Kings cannot work without fit Instruments,
 Expresses, Courriers, Envoys, Residents,
 The sending and receiving Ambassies,
 Treats, Entertainments, Great Gratuities,
 Fit for a King to give, as Chains of Gold
 Rich Jewels, curious Medals, new and old;
 Brave Diamond Harbands, Bracelets, Belus & Rings,
 Fine Pictures; yea & forty other things,
 The proper Donatives of potent Kings.
 Which should the greatest Subject once but give
 'Twould make his Fortune a Diminutive:
 Yet Kings must give (for so the World now goes)
 Not only to their Friends, but to their Foes.
 As also Kings are subject to the Fate
 Of buying all at an excessive Rate:
 Which must be done, for he that spares for Cost
 In brave Designs, oft finds his Labour lost.

My

Unio-politico-poetico-Joco-Seria.

My Reader thinks perhaps, 'tis time that I
Should end this costly Subject; verily
I think so too. but yet I must implore
My Readers patience, but for one thing more;
'Tis this: Kings have their Favourites (why not,
As well as other men) to whom they allot,
Some petty Pensions, for I humbly do
Protest 'gainst giving and receiving too
Of Pensions, if extravagant; much more
For term of Life, as have been heretofore.

Now after all, 'tis probable you'll say,
Whence shall the Money come wherewith to pay
These mighty Summs? The Crown-Rent will not do it
When all its perquisites are added to it:
That's very true. Who then should furnish it?
Who? who but they that reap the Benefit.
Pray, who are they? who? truly you and I,
As is suppos'd, reap benefit thereby,
As Members of the State political.
And therefore 'tis that you, and I, and all
Must pay our shares, conform to our Degree,
And Interest in the Community.

That this appears but just, it is confess'd:
But there's a knot, as 't seems to me at least,
Will stop its progress. W^e are united now,
(For this is still suppos'd) then tell me: how
This Tax shall be impos'd, for Scotland's poor,
(Compar'd with England) never will endure.
The Taxes they impose, as 'twere by fits,
Or, as it seems, to exercise their wits
Or try Experiments, For Licences,
Heads, Chimneys, Windows, Burials, Marriages
And many more. Mean while, they truly do
Abound in wealth, yet and they know it too,
Which makes them talk so big: But we, poor we,
Have been depress'd for a full Centurie,

And

Especially when secretly fomented
By subtile heads that will not be contented.

Now should the new united Parliament
Meet first at *Edinburgh*, it might prevent
Such like Effects. They'd quickly taste and see
The pleasant Fruit of this new grafted Tree:
Rightly concluding when the Boughs grow great-
The Product will be greater, fairer, better. (er

The Southern Lords & Commons need not fear
The shaggie Aspect of the Northern Bear;
Out Climate's better than some represent it;
Let them make tryal, & they'll not repent it.

Not should the distance of the place debar
Them from the Journey. Doubtless 'tis as far
'Twixt *Edinburgh* and *London*, as from that
To *Edinburgh*, which we nev'r scrupl'd at.
In numbers great, w' have oft-times posted thither;
Let them by easie Journeys once come hither: (too
They'll get good meat, good drink, good lodging
And cheap enough, & when from hence they go
You'r welcome Gentlemen, for I dare swear
They'll meet with nothing but discretion here.

Mean time we hope that they will hither bring
Brave English Customes worth the noticing,
And imitating too. If they do so
We'll notice them, and imitate them too.
We're tractable enough. Let them endite
Good Rules & Precepts, & we'll quickly write
After their Copie. We again, I'm sure / dare
Have some good Customes, which may well en-
The Touch and Tell. They'll thrive in Southern
And may no doubt, be very usefull there. (Air
We'll learn from them and let them learn from us
Such things as may be advantageous
For them and us. 'Twill be a mean whereby
The Union may be lin'd with Unity,

And

And with it also may be hemm'd about,
That 'twill not wear, or frer, or ravel out:
Thus lin'd, thus hemm'd, it well may bear the stress
Of time, like th' Garments in the Wilderness.

Before we end this Head 'tis fit that we
Consider how the Government shall be
Maintain'd in time of Peace, much more by far,
How it shall be Maintain'd in time of War,
Offensive or Defensive, for they do
Require I'm sure both Men, and Money too.

'Tis also very meet we should support,
The Dignity and Splendor of a Court.
With all it's num'rous Officers which are
Depending on it or attending there;

The very Names whereof should I relate,
'Twould make these papers disproportionate
To what I first design'd, however I

Will single out some few of them, whereby
Ex pede Herculem, we may descry
Some faint Ideas of the Estimate.

As first of all, The Officers of State;
And next, that justice may be doneto all,
The judges Civil, Naval, Criminal.
There must be Forces too which may suffice
Gainst inbred Eoes and foreign Enemies.

These Forces must be pay'd, or else they'l be
A greater Plague than the worst enemy;
The Government must also them provide
With very many other things beside,

The Royal Navy must be bravely mann'd
So must the Forts and Garrisons by Land;
Which must be also furnish'd with Provision
For back and Belly too, with Ammunition
Of severall sorts & sizes, great and small,
Swords, Muskets, Pistols, Carabines and Ball;
And Powder too, which is the knack of all.

Camoris

Should I alledge the Bridegroom ought to come
 Unto the Bride, and so conduct her home ;
 You'd smile perhaps, and think me but in jest,
 And very comical ; or at the best
 But over metaphorical. Be 't so ;
 I'll let it pass as such. Yet, then I'll go
 Upon a better ground, which, if that I
 Conceive aright, agrees with policy.

Scotland, tho' slighted now, as mean and poor,
 Was very much esteem'd in days of yore,
 Thought worth the courting by great potentates
 (Let some say what they will) and mighty States:
 Acquiring great Renown in foreign parts,
 And truly famous both for Arms and Arts.

Both then and since, she very stiffly stood
 On the strict Terms of Honour ; never wou'd,
 Nor ever will, renounce her Liberty,
 Or her due Right of Independency.

'Tis now surmiz'd, and 'tis but a surmise,
 That by an Union 'twill be otherwise.
 Tho' truly, if right manag'd, I say, No.
 These things will still remain *in statu quo*.

Yet needless fears, and groundless jealousies
 Are rooted in mens minds ; from whence arise
 Such kind of words as these. What's this? shall we
 Be English slaves, that have been ever free ?
 What! shall the English lead us by the Nose ?
 And make of us a pair of Welsh mens hose ?
 This Union doubtless will be Scotland's loss,
 They'll take the Gold, and let us take the dross.
 And, like unto old Eli's Sons, they'll do,
 Take the wave breast, and the heave shoulder too,
 Yea by their Servants, they will domineer
 And take away at first the best oth' cheer.
 In ev'ry Sacrifice they'll have the Fat,
 And for the Oil, let the Scots take that.

should

Should we but thrive, they'l *Darien* us agen,
And the new Parliament would say *Amen*.
Yea furthermore, the very name of *Scot*
And *Scotland* too; will quickly be forgot.

'Tis better to be *Primus Mantua*,
And to remain a Nation *per se*
As formerly, than be united thus
And only reckon'd *Roma ultimus*.

To speak ingenuously, I cannot find
Sufficient Reason to induce my Mind
To lodge such Thoughts as these. Strange! Base neglect,
Of one prime Member, the design'd Effect
Oth' self same Body! Tush, it cannot be,
It seems, I'm sure, improbable to me,
Almost impossible. And truly I
Am apt to think the clean quite contrary;
That by an Union, honestly intended
And duly manag'd, by-gones may be mended;
All ground of future Jealousies prevented,
And all well meaning people well contented;
And that our fears will quickly melt away
Like Morning dew in a hot Summers Day.

However, tho' our cautious Statesmen shou'd,
With greatest Skill and Honesty, conclude
Upon such Articles as well might reach
Unto the mutual Benefit of each;
Yet still the greatest part of all the Nation
Will be amus'd at this new Alteration,
And 'cause they cannot in an instant see
Ripe Fruit produc'd by a new planted Tree,
They'l straightway grumble, buzzing in our Ears
Their Scruples, Doubts, deep Jealousies & Fears;
Which taking root, may stir up idle fellows
To raise up Mobbs, which headed by *Anello's*,
May in a very little time create
Disturbances unto a new-born State:

Espe.

And something more. They've drawn away our Strength
 By piece and piece; and now, forsooth, at length
 They *Hell* us, and threaten to infringe
 Our wonted Privilege: Unless we'll cringe,
 And bow to them, and perfectly comply
 With all their Notions, there's no Remedy
 But *alien* us, and then, I fear and dread
 They'll not permit us Northern Men to tread
 On Southern Ground; yea, 't will be very fair
 If they'll allow us but to breath the Air
 That blows from thence. This makes some apt to say,
 These are ill Tokens for a Marriage-day:
 They'll but forbid the Banns, and also fear
 The Bride, and such as her wellwishers are.
 Like an intended Rape (which God prevent)
 If so wise Men conclude great punishment,
 Some time or other, may be justly given,
 If not by Man yet by just judging Heaven.

But yet hard Words and Things being laid aside,
 By gentle wooing we may be the Bride:
 Our portion is but small, I do confess,
 We'll make amends for that and spend the less:
 And tho' we share with them at Bed and Board,
 And other Benefits, we can afford
 Something that's worthy of esteem, whereby
 The Southern part of this great Family
 May reap advantage. For, we can, I'm sure
 (For then 'twill be our Interest) secure
 Them from their Ancient Northern Enemies,
 Who oft-times curtail'd their French Victories.
 We can with greatest Ease, close that Back-door,
 Which is as patent now as heretofore.
 Yea we can furnish them by Sea and Land
 With valiant Myrmidons, that can command
 It so the prince think fit: if otherwise,
 They can obey Command, can enterprize

As they left off, by adding Sin to Sin:
If thus they do, immediately he must
(Or else I think he doth betray his trust
And be t' himself and people too unjust)
And sans delay, pronounce their Dissolution
Either in person, or by Substitution.

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Especially when secretly fomented
By subtle heads that will not be contented.

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The pleasant Fruit of this new grafted Tree:
Rightly concluding when the Baughs grow great-
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The shaggie Aspect of the Northern Bear;
Out Climate's better than some represent it;
Let them make tryal, & they'l not repent it.

Nor should the distance of the place debar
Them from the Journey. Doubtless 'tis as far
'Twixt *Edinburgh* and *London*, as from that
To *Edinburgh*, which we nev'r scrupl'd at.
In numbers great, w' have oft-times posted thither;
Let them by easie Journeys once come nigher: (too
They'l get good meat, good drink, good lodging
And cheap enough, & when from hence they go
You'r welcome Gentlemen, for I dare swear
They'l meet with nothing but discretion here.

Mean time we hope that they will hither bring
Brave English Customes worth the noticing,
And imitating too. If they do so
We'l notice them, and imitate them too.
We're tractable enough. Let them endite
Good Rules & Precepts, & we'll quickly write
After their Copie. We again, I'm sure / dare
Have some good Customes, which may well en-
The Touch and Tell. They'l thrive in Southern
And may, no doubt, be very usefull there. (Air
We'll learn from them and let them learn from us.
Such things as may be advantagious
For them and us. 'Twill be a mean whereby
The Union may be lin'd with Unity,

And

And with it also may be hemm'd about,
That 'twill not wear, or fret, or ravel out:
Thus lin'd, thus hemm'd, it well may bear the stress
Of time, like th' Garments in the Wilderness.

Before we end this Head 'tis fit that we
Consider how the Government shall be
Maintain'd in time of Peace, much more by far,
How it shall be Maintain'd in time of War,
Offensive or Defensive, for they do
Require I'm sure both Men, and Money too.]

'Tis also very meet we should support,
The Dignity and Splendor of a Court.
With all it's num'rous Officers which are
Depending on it or attending there;
The very Names whereof should I relate,
'Twould make these papers disproportionate
To what I first design'd, however I
Will single out some few of them, whereby
Ex pede Herculem, we may descry
Some faint Idea's of the Estimate.

As first of all, The Officers of State:
And next, that justice may be doneto all,
The judges Civil, Naval, Criminal.
There must be Forces too which may suffice
'Gainst indred Foes and foreign Enemies.
These Forces must be pay'd, or else they'll be
A greater Plague than the worst enemy;
The Government must also them provide
With very many other things beside.

The Royal Navy must be bravely mann'd
So must the Forts and Garisons by Land;
Which must be also furnish'd with Provision
For back and Belly too, with Ammunition
Of severall sorts & sizes, great and small,
Swords, Muskets, Pistols, Carabines and Ball;
And Powder too, which is the knack of all.

Cannons

Should I alledge the Bridegroom ought to come
 Unto the Bride, and so conduct her home ;
 You'd smile perhaps, and think me but in jest,
 And very comical ; or at the best
 But over metaphorical. Be't so ;
 I'll let it pass as such. Yet, then I'll go
 Upon a better ground, which, if that I
 Conceive aright, agrees with policy.

Scotland, tho' slighted now, as mean and poor,
 Was very much esteem'd in days of yore,
 Thought worth the courting by great potentates
 (Let some say what they will) and mighty States :
 Acquiring great Renown in foreign parts,
 And truly famous both for Arms and Arts.

Both then and since, she very stiffly stood
 On the strict Terms of Honour, never wou'd,
 Nor ever will, renounce her Liberty,
 Or her due Right of *Independency*.

'Tis now surmiz'd, and 'tis but a surmise,
 That by an Union 'twill be otherwise.
 Tho' truly, if right manag'd, I say, No.
 These things will still remain *in statu quo*.

Yet needless fears, and groundless jealousies
 Are rooted in mens minds ; from whence arise
 Such kind of words as these. What's this ? shall we
 Be English slaves, that have been ever free ?
 What ? shall the English lead us by the Nose ?
 And make of us a pair of Welsh-mens hose ?
 This Union doubtless will be Scotland's loss,
 They'll take the Gold, and let us take the dross.
 And, like unto old Eli's Sons, they'll do,
 Take the wave breast, and the heave-shoulder too,
 Yea by their Servants, they will domineer
 And take away at first the best oth' cheer.
 In ev'ry Sacrifice they'll have the Fat,
 And for the Offal, let the Scots take that.

should

Should we but thrive, they'l *Darien* us agen,
And the new Parliament would say *Amen*.
Yea furthermore, the very name of *Scot*.
And *Scotland* too; will quickly be forgot.

'Tis better to be *Primus Mantua*,
And to remain a Nation *per se*
As formerly, than be united thus
And only reckon'd *Roma ultimus*.

To speak ingenuously, I cannot find
Sufficient Reason to induce my Mind
To lodge such Thoughts as these. Strange! Base neglect,
Of one prime Member, the design'd Effect
Oth' self same Body! Tush, it cannot be,
It seems, I'm sure, improbable to me,
Almost impossible. And truly I
Am apt to think the clean quite contrary;
That by an Union, honestly intended
And duly manag'd, by-gones may be mended;
All ground of future Jealousies prevented,
And all well meaning people well contented;
And that our fears will quickly melt away
Like Morning dew in a hot Summers Day.

However, tho' our cautious Statesmen thou'd,
With greatest Skill and Honesty, conclude
Upon such Articles as well might reach
Unto the mutual Benefit of each;
Yet still the greatest part of all the Nation
Will be amus'd at this new Alteration,
And 'cause they cannot in an instant see
Ripe Fruit produc'd by a new planted Tree,
They'l straightway grumble, buzzing in our Ears
Their Scruples, Doubts, deep Jealousies & Fears;
Which taking root, may stir up idle fellows
To raise up Mobbs, which headed by *Anello's*,
May in a very little time create
Disturbances unto a new-born State:

Espe.

And something more, They've drawn away our Strength
 By piece and piece; and now, forsooth, at length
 They *Hell* us, and threaten to infringe
 Our wonted Privilege: Unless we'll cringe,
 And bow to them, and perfectly comply
 With all their Notions, there's no Remedy
 But *alien* us, and then, I fear and dread
 They'll not permit us Northern Men to tread
 On Southern Ground; yea, 't will be very fair
 If they'll allow us but to breath the Air
 That blows from thence. This makes some apt to say,
 These are ill Tokens for a Marriage day:
 They'll but forbid the Banns, and also fear
 The Bride, and such as her wellwishers are.
 Like an intended Rape (which God prevent)
 If so wise Men conclude great punishment,
 Some time or other, may be justly given,
 If not by Man yet by just judging Heaven.

But yet hard Words and Things being laid aside,
 By gentle wooing we may be the Bride:
 Our portion is but small, I do confess,
 We'll make amends for that and spend the less:
 And tho' we share with them at Bed and Board,
 And other Benefits, we can afford
 Something that's worthy of esteem, whereby
 The Southern part of this great Family
 May reap advantage. For, we can, I'm sure
 (For then 'twill be our Interest) secure
 Them from their Ancient Northern Enemies,
 Who oft-times curtail'd their French Victories.
 We can with greatest Ease, close that Back-door,
 Which is as patent now as heretofore.
 Yea we can furnish them by Sea and Land
 With valiant Myrmidons, that can command
 If so the prince think fit: If otherwise,
 They can obey Command, can enterprize

As much as others can, or dare to do,
And where's the Man dares say it is not so?
W^e have pleasant Rivers, and well seated Ports,
Safe Roads, large Bays, & for a pinch strong Forts,
Impregnable, and such as can defy
The French, the Dutch, or any Enemy.
Our Seas abound with Fish, with which at length
The South and North with their united strength,
Without all doubt, may drive a better Trade
Than Dutch can do; & yet by it they've made
A vast advantage; for 'tis said by some,
That here they've found the Indies nearer home.

These things we do not boast of, only we
Have instanc'd these, that any one may see
V^e cannot but resent the base Lampoons
Of *Drake* and *Atwood*, and such like Baboons,
Who do intend, or else I've guess'd amiss,
To make the Breach far wider than it is;
What makes them else, I pray, so scribble thus;
Except to stir up strife 'twixt them and us?

Yet still we do acknowledge and confess
That Scotland's wealth and Riches are much less;
Much less by far than England's: 'twill be found
That they 'll down weigh us all by many a pound,
Perhaps by Stones, yea and perhaps by more,
By the Great Hundred which we call Sixscore.
And therefore sure, we need not rake the pains
To count the difference by Drachms or Grains.

And this methinks, doth lead me fairly on
To the last Question that we were upon;
How shall the Tax be pay'd? how shal the Rent
Be levied, to support the Government,
And pay these Items as before related?
Who shall advance them? how proportionated?

Now since the methods which we oft-times see
Us'd by the English will not well agree

With our Scots *use and wont*, I shall present
My Reader with the best Expedient
That I can fall upon, which I suppose,
May (if 't be rightly manag'd) put a close
To this Affair, and so becalm the Weather
That each may live in Unity together.

Let the whole Island's Wealth be calculated,
And all its yearly products justly rated,
As near as can be, for I do aver
It can't be exactly done. If that I err
In saying so, I'll willingly submit
To any person that can shew me it;
Till that be done, it only can be guess'd;
And 'tis, I'm sure, but guessing at the best.

We, when we count our Money, make a sound
And (*a la mode Francoise*) call that a Pound
Which is but twenty pence, and thus we do
Advance six (thousand pound) to seventy two,
Which pay'd *per mensem*, is a mighty Tax,
And proves a weight too heavy for our Backs:
So that, as by our Records will appear,
We oft-times pay but Eight Months in a Year,
Sometimes but six: but tho' the Year should be
Screw'd up to Twelve, which I hope nev'r to see,
Yea and exactly pay'd, 't will not be found
To suit with fourty hundred thousand pound.

It is but just that Scotland pay a share
Of publick Burdens, but we should beware
Of being over-rated: This I know,
And can by many instances it shew,
That we are too too apt to magnify
Our casual wealth, and too too much rely
Upon our native strength: But if that this
Be cast into the Scales, we cannot miss
Such disadvantages as hardly can
Be rectify'd by any mortal Man:

For,

For Errors in the first Concoction are
Never retriev'd, but with great Skill and Care,
And scarcely then. Well, something must be done
In this Affair, or else no Union.

Let just, sincere, true, skilfull, honest Men
Be sought: Such may be found or Now or Then,
Eyn in this Age of ours, wherein we see
Their opposites swell to an high Degree:
Let honest Men, I say, that have been try'd
To be devoid of Greed, Ambition, Pride,
By-ends, self-seeking, partiality,
Whom both the *Indies* cannot turn awry
From the Right Path, nor will they do or say,
For Gifts or Threats, but what they safely may.
Let ten such men be got for either Nation,
Who value Justice as their own Salvation,
And hate injustice as they hate Damnation,
Let them confer, and diligently pry
Into the case, and as exactly try
As possible, wherein the stress does ly:
And then with one full free Consent declare
The *quota*, and allot to each their share:
And let this be a standing Rule, to ly
In open view, to take our Measures by:
So that at any time, when any sum,
For this or that or th' other Fund, shall come
To be agreed on, either Nation may
With greatest Ease, know what they are to pay,
Provided always that for levying it
Each Nation use the Methods they think fit.
Provided also that each Nation pay
Their Debts tak'n on before the Union-day,
So that the other Nation may be free
Of all such Debts, if any such there be,
Provided yet, if either Nation shall
In any time hereafter happily fall

On any project which they think may bring
 Advantage to themselves in any thing.
 Which is not prejudicial to the other
 (For this would be supplanting of a Brother,
 Which must not be) I judge it very fit
 That such as look to gain, should pay for it.

Now let us come to th' Laws. Well, let them run
 In their old Chanel, as they yet have done.
 Both South & North be they nor less nor more
 By this new Union, than they were before,
 Courts, Forms, Procedures, Judges, Advocates,
 Writs, Pleadings, Judgements, & what ere relates
 Unto these several Courts, both here and there,
 Let them remain as formerly they were.

Yet, if hereafter there be found just cause
 To alter old ones, or enact new Laws,
 If *England* be concern'd, their *Deputies*
 Must then determine that: the *Scots* likewise.
 If *Scotland* be concern'd. But if there fall
 Out some Emergent that concerns us all,
 Both here and there, th' united Parliament
 Must pass a Bill, which with the Kings consent,
 Will be a Law, whose power may extend
 Throughout the *British* Isle from end to end.
 And the Dominions that do appertain
 To it, both here, yea and beyond the Main.

Come Merchants now, & let's discourse of Trade;
 I hope ye will not think that I'll invade
 Your Province, or disclose the Mysteries
 O' th' Indian Trade, and its Commodities.
 No, no, I wish you well. Ye venture fair,
 And very oft-times ye great Losers are.
 Ye run great hazards both by Sea and Land,
 By shoals of rugged Rocks, and Beds of Sand,
 By Stormy Winds and Tempests; Pyracies;
 By faithless Factors with their Tricks and Lies;
 By Bills abroad protested. And at home (Sup:

(Suppose your goods should very safely come
Unto your hands) Some Debtors never pay
Their just accompts; Some shift from day to day }
And eat your profit by their long delay.

By these and such like, which I need not tell
To you, as knowing them but too too well,
Your profit is consum'd; and which is worse
The stock must be supplyd by t'other purse.
So that when as ye cast up your account
Your Noble oft-times scarcely will amount
Unto a *Nine pence*; whereupon, unless
Your next Effort be crown'd with great success,
Your Top sails must be lowr'd; and ye must pull
Both Flag and Streamer down; and ly at *Hull*.
And, truly, thinking on these things, I do
Commiserat your Case and pity you;
And judge that for your hazard, loss and pains.
Ye should have just and reasonable gains,
And be encouragd too; that so ye may
Supply your Country with such things as they
Have not at home, bringing both *Indies* hither,
And taking hence our *British* product thither:
And by your trafficking to foreign parts,
Ye may bring home their goods and usefull Arts.

Well then, I'd have (I speak this with submission
To wiser Heads) all publick Imposition,
As Toll, Tax, Custome, wholly tak'n away
Twixt South and North: And thus each Native may
Transport the Islands Product where he please,
From *Lizzard point* unto the *Orcades*,
Or any other place by Land or Sea
As he shall find convenient; and still be }
From all exactions whatsoever, free.
Except for Meat, Drink, Lodging, Boyies, Lights,
(Those usefull things in dark & stormie Nights)
For Wharfage, Anchorage, Fraught, Carriages,
By Land or Water, and such things as these;

For

For Bridges, Causeys, and Town's Petty Dues
 At Fairs and Markers, Ports and Avenues.
 Thus Northern Ships may's freely sail between
London and Leith, as Leith and Aberdeen.
 And Southern Ships may sail from *Thames to Forth,*
 Or any other part in all the North,
 To th' farthest point of *Zealand* if they please,
 Then veer about unto the *Hebrides,*
 To *Clyde, Loch Ryan, Whitburn, Wigtoun, Cree,*
Kirkcudburgh seated on the Banks of *Dee,*
 To *Nith,* or any other Bay or Port
 That *Scotland* can acclaim in any Sort;
 Paying for publick dues no higher rate
 Than's pay'd betwixt *Graves-end* and *Billingsgate.*
 In short, let Southern Ships and Northern too,
 Surround the *British Isles* both to and fro,
 And let all *British* Merchants lade, unlade
 Their ships at any Port, and freely trade
 With *British* Goods, by which I understand
 Not only Goods produced by the Land,
 But other Goods, if factur'd by the Hand. }
 As also foreign Goods, provided they
 Have pay'd the Dutys which they ought to pay
 At their respective Ports; if otherwise, }
 Let them be seiz'd upon as Lawfull prize;
 That fools may learn thereafter to be wise. }
 Thus *British* Goods and *British* men may be
 From publick payments altogether free,
 Like one that walks from *Edinburgh* to *Leith*
 And for his Pastime sails ov'r to *Inch-keith.*
 And now, lest that some say I did forget
 A weighty point, I'll speak to one thing yet,
 And 'twill no doubt be sooner said than done
 When wiser heads than I discourse thereon.
 'Tis this. Trade must be free for either Nation }
 To ev'ry English Transmarine Plantation }
 (Excepting allways an Incorporation

Confirm'd by law, to which no English Man,
As such, without apparent hazard, can
Trade in or to that place, unless that he
Obtain a licence from the Patentee }
Upon such Terms as they shall both agree. }
But, if the supreme Government think fit
To clip that privilege and curtail it,
Th' accrescing benefit of sailing thither,
Of trading there, and of returning hither,
Should doubtless by this Union, appertain
To ev'ry *Briton* that intends to gain
By the Fatigue, the hazard, and Expence
Of trading thither and returning thence.

'Tis like that this last paragraph may be
Oppos'd by some; but yet I cannot see
How that an Union can be made without it
(If Men be very serious about it)
Should English Men pretend they'l lose thereby,
With all due Reverence I would reply,
All things being duly weigh'd, their benefit
By this new Union will compensat it.

All Goods to be exported or to be
Imported hither from beyond the Sea,
Either from Islands or the Continent,
Must pay such Dutys as the Parliament
Shall lay upon them, by a Book of Rates
To be set forth: and to prevent Debates
It must be universal, and extend
To the whole Isle; and fully comprehend
Each part thereof, and he that dares transgress
Those Rules in any sort, or more or less,
Let him be lyable, and undergo
All legal punishment annex thereto.

All Goods that are forbidden, with relation
To export or import by either Nation,
The Prohibition must be general,

Extending to, and Comprehending, all
 Ports, Places, Persons throughout the Isle;
 Or else th' one Nation might, with ease, beguile
 And undermine the other; which abuse
 Would make the Prohibition fast and loose.
 Would you secure the House? bolt ev'ry door
 And passages thereof, both back and fore.

Suppose these don, 'twill be as hard a Work
 To patch an Union up 'twixt Church & Kirk;
 Their distance being as great, as wide, as farr
 As 'twixt the Artick and th' Antartick Starr:
 And never Virtuoso did pretend
 To make them meet, much less to bowe or bend
 Unto each other: Fire and water may
 Be reconcil'd I'm sure as soon as they.
 And yet, with all our new Experiments,
 No man essay'd to make these elements
 Endeavour each the others preservation,
 As Members of the same Incorporation.

The Church of England ('tis confess'd by all)
 Has Law, Possession immemorial,
 Wealth, Learning, Honour, Credit, Pow'r, and they
 In all affairs still bear a mighty sway.

The Kirk of Scotland knowing this, are shy
 As to the Union, being afraid thereby
 To be retrench'd of darling Liberty:
 And that the Church by Policy or pow'r
 May eat them up, and piece-meal them devour.

The Church again are loath to give consent
 That such should share in the joynt Government,
 Who are the Kirks Devoto's, fearing that
 Like Pharaoh's Kine, the lean devour the fat,
 Fearing old Boreas blasts should blow them o're
 The Deck, as once we know, it did before.

This is the real knot, which to untie
 I am not in the least resolv'd to try,
 Being next degree impossibility.

How- }

However, though I love not to be rash,
I would adventure on a little Gash,
A slight or slender cut; perhaps thereby
We may advance the hop'd for Unity.

First; let the Church of England thrive, & be }
Like to a Rock, immoveable, for me, }
A Bulwark and Defence 'gainst Poperie, }
Let her enjoy her privileges; have }
What she by Law or Equity can crave. }
Let her possess her due intrinsic pow'r,
'Tis her Inheritance, and proper Dow're
Left by her dying Lord; 'tis all, 'tis all
That she (oh let her hav't) her own can call.
It is her Treasure, and her only Store
In this her Widow-hood; she has no more.
She'll manage it, I hope, most prudently,
With due respect unto Authority;
By these means she will rectify, no doubt,
Present Abuses, and keep future out.
Her self desires a thorough Reformation,
Which may be don by a full Convocation.

Well; next for Scotland's, & might she but have
The self-same privilege, oh that were brave.

If now my Reader peradventure ask
What's meant by Scotland's here? 'twould be a Task
For any Stranger: Notwithstanding, I
Can do't exactly and with Brevity.

Two parties are in Scotland hugely bent
To exerce the power call'd Church Government;
And in Discourse, these two we oft-times call
Kirk, Presbyterian; Church, Episcopal.

Church he enjoy'd, and legally possess'd
This Government, together with the rest
Of its appendages, until of late
He was turn'd out by a meer trick of State
(To bring about another great Design,

Which

Which I at present purposely decline)
Per fas aut nefas, but which of the two
 The Lord himself, and wise and good men know
 (Of this I think no man need ever doubt)
 How ere it was, Church was by this turn'd out.
 Kirk thereupon immediately stept in,
 And ever since has in the Saddle bin.
 Church, finding that he was turn'd out by flight;
 And rabbl'd too by Violence and Might,
 Bestirr'd himself, and sadly did complain,
 But say he what he could, 'twas all in vain:
 For Kirk was at the Helm, and did suppress
 What Church could say, & Church got no redress.

This is the real case • Let any man
 That pleases contradict me if he can.

Moreover add : that Kirk to fortify
 His form of Government, did much rely
 On *Vulgar's Inclination*; giving out
 It pleas'd the people, that's to say, the Rout.
 But Church again most stily did aver
 The greater, wiser, better part by far
 Approv'd his case against the *Presbyter*,
 Save only at that nick of time, when they
 Surpriz'd, ov'raw'd could neither do nor say.
 To end this point, if better cannot be,
 Let both unto the people go for me:
 Let's see what they'll say now, when having try'd
 The Good or Bad Effects of either side,
 These fourty years compleat: Come let us try
 For once, an universal Scrutiny
 Exact, impartial: both in th' East and West,
 The South and North, together with the rest
 Of *Scotlands Daughters*: *Orkney*, *Bute* and all
 The other Isles, be they or great or small:
 (And this is very just, sith that they have
 As well as we, their precious Souls to save)
 Add unto these the *Scots Kirk at Campvere* And

And *Darien* too, were any *Scotsmen* there,
 However put it in: things may be mended
 Before the Scrutiny be fully ended.
 For I would have it very 'xactly done,
 That none should be unask'd at, no not one,
 I'de have them also freely give their Vote,
 Not say, as *Parrots* say, their words by rote;
 Nor overaw'd by Lady, Laird or Lord,
 But give their Vote, even of their own accord.
 By this means we may know the Peoples Mind
 And to which Party they are most inclin'd.
 And to prevent the surly Masters frown;
 Or, which is worse, her Ladyships look-down:
 I'de have the Suffrage giv'n in such a way
 As none might know who says *Tea*, who says *Nay*,
 As they at th' *Oxford* Convocation do,
 By whispering and by sworn Proctors too.
 This is a noble way, and better far
 Than Suffrages by Balls or Billets are.

Ere I conclude, I've something yet to say
 Upon this Head: Whoever win the Day,
 I think the Sov'reign Power should take heed
 That the New Conquerour do not exceed
 The Bounds and Limits proper to his Station,
 But move in his own Sphere, wvith Moderation.
 So that if any of them do molest
 The publick Peace, if that, mean while, the rest
 Condemn the Act, he only ought to be
 Severely punish'd and the rest go free.

If others to approve the Molestation,
 And thereby bring disquiet to the Nation;
 (Which God avert) I would give out this Doom
 Put them away, plant better in their Room.
 If they prove so the Sov'reign will protect them:
 And 'tis his priv'lege also to direct them,
 And see them plainly preach Gods holy word,
 And in their practice imitate their Lord: Ju:

Judiciously absolving penitents,
 Duly dispensing both the Sacraments,
 Apt to relieve all Persons in Distress;
 Skillfull to heal all wounded Consciences;
 With Diligence instructing, Carechizing,
 The ignorant, mean while with zeal chastizing
 In a Church way, the grossly Scandalous,
 And every one that's contumacious;
 Meekly restoring such as go astray
 By inadvertency, from the right way,
 As knowing that there's a vast difference
 Twixt humane frailty and malice propense:
 Such doubtless will be rev'renc'd by the State,
 As being pious, Righteous, Temperate.

I must enlarge this Head, in one thing yet,
 The Regnant Clergy man should not forget
 To shew great kindness to his vanquish'd Brother
 (I've heard both Parties call the Church their Mo-
 And to this end, 'twould seem convenient (cher)
 The Conquerour should willingly consent
 The vanquish'd get a legal Toleration;
 (And this would please a great part of the Nation)
 As also that it be not clogg'd with Oaths
 (Which some can change as easily as their Cloaths
 And be ith' fashon. This appears to be,
 At least, a slighting of the Deitie,
 And to be treated so I'm very sure,
 The meanest Prince in Europe can't endure.
 The man that swears against his Inclination,
 Unties that knot by mental Reservacion,
 Or Jesuitical Equivocation. }
 It ought not to be so, but since we see
 It has been so and also so may be,
 I therefore think it weakens Government
 Instead of strengthening it, which to prevent
 With all respect and profound Reverence
 To Civil Pow'rs, and with great Deterence [To

To wiser Heads, in such a Case as this;
To wave the same, I think it not a miss.)

I do not plead that Clergy men should be
At any time from due obedience free
Or be allow'd a Lawless Libertie
To Preach, or prate, or do what ere they please,
This would beget a dangerous disease,
Which may not, must not, cannot be endur'd,
Quickly prevented, but not quickly cur'd.

Well: how prevented? very easily
As I conceive, and 't should be so, had I
The casting vote: Let gentle Measures be
Adjusted, which may very well agree
With scrupulous and tender Consciences,
Agreeing also with the publick Peace.
He that accepts these Measures is to blame
If afterwards he do neglect the same.

Yet let the Sov'raign have a watchfull Eye
Upon th' accepter, lest he turn awry;
And if or fool or knave, he do transgress
Th' accepted Rules; and thereby more or less
B' expos'd to Punishment, I cannot see
How he at any rate himself can free,
Save only thus: Perhaps if he Submit,
And's fault confess, The judge may pardon it.

Postscript

THIS usual with some Authors to caress
Their Readers with a Preface, and to dress
Their Names with Epithets, Benevelous,
Discreet, Kind, Candid, Gentle, Courteous,
And many more, In it they do invite
Others to read what they are pleas'd to write;
And often times give them a slender View
Of the particulars that do ensue:

Like

Like to a Sign by which we're oft times told
 What trinkets in the shop are to be sold:
 Or, Like the Trumpeter that stands before
 The little Entry to the Lesser Door,
 And, after sounding, tells the gazing Rout
 What may be seen within by them without,
 Dame Natures statelyest Land-Prodigy,
 A living Quadrupede, tull nine foot high,
 With a long Trunck, a swarthy sad-white skin,
 Which covers the great Bulk that is within.
 And that it can, with greatest ease, command
 It's Nose to be as usefull as a hand:
 With twentie other tricks that it can play :
 To see all which you've but a groat to pay:
 Or, to conclude this head in shorter words,
 They give a taste of what the cask affords.

Although I do not wholly disapprove
 The common Custom, yet I some times love
 To be a little singular; as here,
 By this my Postscript, I do make appear,
 And any man may very quickly find
 What others place before, I've plac'd behind.

Reader, lest that perhaps I should nick name thee,
 I add no Epithet, nor canst thou blame me,
 As being guilty of base Flattery,
 Or yet of mocking raunting Ironie;
 One of these two 'tis like, I could not miss
 To fall upon: or either that, or this.
Exempli gratia, what if I should call
 A niggard Reader, kind and Liberall?
 Or call that man discreet and courteous
 That's highly needlessly censorious?
 Or call him learn'd that is of learning scant?
 And who, being try'd, is grossly ignorant;
 Call him judicious that has not the skill
 To Judge a Poem, if't be good or ill?
 Call him Judicious that cannot rehearse

Adapted words? that cannot read a Verse
As Verses should be read? that can't disjoint,
Connect, Contract, protract, and read b' a point?
That knows no difference 'twixt Interrogation?
Parentheses, and points of Admiration?
Nor give a vowel its Right Pronunciation?
I think that Poets ought to treat such sorts
As *Pindrus* did the *Potter* and his *Pots*.

Enough of this perhaps; well let's go on
And by our Postscript tell what we have done:
First here's an *Union*; *Union!* O brave thing,
A precious *Pearl*, a present for a *King*:
If very big, exactly round, and clear,
The greatest Prince will not disdain to wear.

But here's an *Union* that's political.
'Tis partly so I'm sure though not in all;
For 'tis Poetick too; and 'tis no strange
Or unquoth thing to see a *Poet* range:
Now here now there: this hardly will comply
With the nice *Rules* of cautious policy.

Some of these lines you'll say, are but in jest;
And yet perhaps some think that they're the best
Of all the Poem: whether they be so
I will not judge, nor do pretend to know.

I'm oft-times something sad (and verily
If that you knew my case as well as I
You'd say I'de Cause) This is the only *Sherry*
That Cheers me up, and helps to make me merry;
Without offence I hope, for I suppose
While I am thus facetious and jocular,
Twill not procure a Blot or leave a scar
Upon my Credit, or my Character,
For I am serious too, & do profess
I'm serious with the greatest seriousness.
And if my Reader be a man of sense
He will with ease find out the difference
'Twixt jest & earnest. Well now; that I may *Dis-*

Draw to a close; methinks I hear you say
 Hary, these your Proposals will not do.
 What then? 'tis likely that I think so too
 Concerning some of them. But prethee stay
 And lend an Ear to what I've yet to say.

(This is a Poem, and the Author flies,
 As other Poets do, up to the Skys;
 And when their Brains are elevated there
 They fall to building Castles in the Air
 Which they suppose are free from Powder Mines,
 And also from all French or Dutch Designs.
 But are they not great fools for building such?
 Hold! softly! wiser Heads have done as much
 As this comes to; mean while, they never met,
 From wisest men, with your base Epithet.
 These Castles which they build are not design'd
 To lodge the Body, but refresh the Mind:
 They're like a Store-house or great Treasury
 Where rich Ideas in abundance ly,
 Which when they see or find a fit Occasion,
 They can bring forth as useful for their Nation.

I have not said all the Ideas there
 Can be adapted to this Hemisphere:
 Far less to this our Climat; yet I may
 At peradventure, very safely say,
 Such as I have brought down, seem very fit
 To be consider'd with respect to it.
 And tho' I think they can't exactly be
 Reduc'd to practice as adduc'd by me. 
 Yet ere this great Affair be fully done,
 May furnish Topicks to be thought upon!

En fine, This Poem mainly doth intend
 Peace, Truth, and harmless Mirth. And thus I end.
 And if you ask the Authors name, here 'tis,
 A. S. PHILOPHILUS, PHILOPATRIS.

F I N I S: